

Business Notices.

JUST RECEIVED PER
and will be opened Wednesday, 12th inst., 500 of those white
FRENCH CHINA DISHES, 12 1/2
Our numerous customers who were disappointed some time
since in consequence of our running out of those desirable sets,
can now have an opportunity of supplying themselves.

FINE BROOKLYN CITY GLASS BOTTLES, per doz. \$4.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES, per doz. \$3.
Set of 2 DISHES, per doz. \$3.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, and other goods at equally low prices.
E. V. HARRIS, 401 Broadway, corner of Broadway.

MAISON DOREE, By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, Union Square,
(THE OLD FRENCH MANHOLE).
This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after
Saturday, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary" \$1. Other
departments according to bill of fare. Private Rooms for couples
or any number of parties. The service, including the grand
and the most elegant style. The patronage of the public is
specially solicited.
N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
determined to shape their business policy to suit the
annexation, with the introduction of their extensive stock of
Clothing for Gentlemen, youth and Boys.
A SPECIAL REDUCTION
of prices in every department. They are
REMARKABLY WELL
their elegant and fashionable fabrics, embracing the newest
styles, and cut and made by the most accomplished workmen.
WITH AN EXTENSIVE STOCK
and the public are cordially invited to call and view the goods,
which are sold at the lowest prices.
No. 121, 123, and 125 FULTON ST., No. 214 Broadway.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.—There will be few
visits to the watering places this summer, but a large number
will visit the city. Knap's reports new. Sixty for girls
(the summer fashion) already sent, bought by hundreds and
making for store No. 212 Broadway one of the great popular
resorts of the day. The list is a gem.

Ladies, if you wish handsome GAITER BOOTS at
12 to 20, and TIES at 6 and 7, per pair, by Boy's,
Misses' and Children's Boots and shoes of all styles and prices,
call on
MILLER & CO., No. 327 Canal St.
Patrons.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES,
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING USE. 400 Broadway, N.Y.
Knap's CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS.
FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as
Knap's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c, 50c, 75c,
and \$1 each, sufficient to make 10, 20, 30, and 50 gallons of the
Beer. General agent, No. 32 Hudson St., and sold by most
wholesale and retail druggists.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES
At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop
Check, new style Hammer, Binder, Order, etc., 400 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP BUILDERS.—3,000,000 feet
SOUTHERN PINE SHIP TIMBER
on hand and for sale by
JAY & POPE,
No. 6 State St., Boston.

TRUSSES—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of Marsh &
Co., No. 2 Vesey St., near House opposite the church, de-
votes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical
Cure. Also every kind of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-
Braces, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for De-
formities. (A lady attended).

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless,
and Instantaneous. Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists,
and applied at J. F. W. WIG FACTORY, No. 16 Bond St.

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication,
but as a guarantee for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE
TRIBUNE," New-York.

A second Rhode Island regiment is ready for
service, and is waiting only to be accepted to
put itself in the field.

Gen. Dix, as we learn from our Washington
correspondent, is immediately to be appointed
Major-General.

The Post-Office Department propose to procure
a new style of stamped envelopes. This has
been made necessary by the action of the Rebels,
whose Postmasters steal those now in their hands.

Andrew T. McReynolds is to command Carl
Schurz's regiment. He served with honor in the
Mexican War, being a captain in the 3d Dragoons,
the body guard of Scott.

A great Union meeting was held in Dover,
Del., yesterday, over which Chancellor Herring-
ton presided. A resolution was unanimously
adopted calling on Senator Bayard to resign.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has written to his sym-
pathizing friends in Maryland that his Government
would like to have peace with that of the United
States. We haven't a doubt of it. So would the
slaves on the coast of Africa.

The 20th Regiment German Rifles, Col. Weber,
and 6th Regiment Zouaves, Col. Wilson, from
this city, embarked yesterday, the former for
Fortress Monroe, the latter it is supposed for
Fort Pickens.

In the Wheeling Convention yesterday the
Committee on business reported a declaration,
repudiating allegiance to the Rebel Confederacy,
and declaring vacant the offices of all who ac-
knowledge it. No dissenting opinion was ex-
pressed, and the report was made the special
order for to-day.

Intelligence from Louisville, Ky., states that
the effect of the blockade has been so severe that
all trade is dead. A citizen of Louisville had
been hanged by the rebels between Memphis and
that city, his crime being loyalty to the Union.
By the side of the road between the places
named, a Northern man was seen by travelers
in a dying condition, with his head shaved, and
his ears and nose cut off.

Mail advices from Santa Fé to May 23, state that
"Hon. M. A. Otero (the newly-appointed Secretary
"for that Territory) is here, and it is understood that
"he is in favor of New-Mexico going with the South."
We don't believe it. Mr. Otero has probably drawn
only his first quarter's salary. Unless he is deceived
by some of the lying accounts of "Confederate"
victories now current in the South, he will not be
ready to join the Secessionists for some time yet.

The train of forty wagons conveying, with other
goods, provisions and other supplies through Western
Texas for the U. S. military posts in Arizona,
was seized by the Texan rebels at the Rio Grande,
and appropriated—U. S. freight (250,000 pounds),
private freight (30,000 pounds), wagons, animals
and all. The contractor tried to save the private
property, or to obtain a receipt for what was taken,
but could get no satisfaction. It is probable that
the troops stationed in Arizona will suffer before
relief can be sent them—food being desperately
scarce in that protracted, sterile region.

We print this morning a fuller account of the
glorious Union Meeting held by the Americans in
Paris on the 29th ult. The speeches of William
L. Dayton, Cassius M. Clay, Anson Burlingame,
and John C. Fremont, are all worthy of attention,
and the many friends of Col. Fremont will judge
that, though he is not a habitual orator, nor yet
a diplomatist, his remarks were not less
forcible and pertinent than those of the fervid
and brilliant Burlingame, while for discretion and

judicious reserve they compare not unfavorably
with those of C. M. Clay.

Jeff. Davis was screened in Richmond, Va.,
on the 1st inst., and we this morning give the
speeches made on the occasion, the report being
found in *The Charleston Courier*. Davis was
bombastic, Gov. Wise was incoherent, and the
"Hon. Col. L. Q. C. Lamar" was abusive.
The performance of the band was significant;
the principal pieces were "Dixie" and "We
"may be happy yet"—implying that joy is not
just now a drug in that favored land.

Henry May has beaten Winter Davis for
Member of Congress from Baltimore. Mr. May
calls himself a Union man, which he is—of the
C. S. Morehead pattern. We rejoice to know
that there will be enough genuine Union men in
Congress to render him harmless there.

We think old prejudices and old feuds dimini-
shed the vote for Mr. Davis, and heightened, if
they did not secure, Mr. May's triumph.

From other parts of Maryland, our news,
though partial, looks well. It is thought that
C. L. Leary (*real* Union) is elected from the
other Baltimore District.

Frederick County gives a large vote for Thomas,
and no opposition. Webster, Union, is elected in
the 11th District. In the 11th District it appears
that Calvert, Union, is elected.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant
Dutch Church of North America concluded
their business yesterday. The report of the Com-
mittee on the subject of our national troubles
was presented. It expressed sentiments in sup-
port of the Government of the United States in its
present struggle with rebellion. The Rev.
Thomas C. Strong introduced a preamble ques-
tioning the legality of introducing the resolutions
in the Synod, on account of their non-ecclesiasti-
cal character, and a motion to lay them on the
table, and indefinitely postpone the discussion of
the whole subject, brought out a very heated de-
bate. The speeches were short, numerous, and
spicy. The motion to postpone indefinitely was
lost by a vote of 34 Yeas to 71 Nays, and the
original motion was adopted by an overwhelming
majority. Thus the Reformed Dutch Church has
registered its testimony of loyalty to the Govern-
ment. It was about the last of the great religious
bodies to act upon the question, but not less im-
portant than any of the others, even although it
has no churches south of Pennsylvania.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.
From Cumberland, Md., we learn that on
Tuesday, Col. Lewis Wallace, with a portion
of the Indiana regiment, went from that place to
Romney, Va., about 25 miles south of it, and
there, after a sharp conflict, routed 500 rebel
troops, capturing some, killing and wounding
several, and taking a quantity of valuable camp
equipment and supplies. No one of our men was
killed, but one slightly wounded.
Advance movements were looked for from
Grafton, a large number of horses and wagons
having been sent thither. The bridges on the
railroad this side of Cumberland have been
burned, and travel by that route is for the time
suspended.
Col. Porterfield's command at Huttonsville,
Va., is receiving reinforcements as rapidly as
possible, and, under Gov. Letcher's proclamation,
Union men are daily impressed in the Western
Counties of the State. Many are escaping. Col.
Stedman's command is to move to-day to
Buchanan to prevent this.

Capt. Crawford of the 14th Ohio Regiment,
was on Wednesday shot dead by a sentry, who
fired upon him without warning.
Our information concerning the movement upon
Harper's Ferry is meager, though clearly indi-
cating that the plan of Gen. Scott is steadily un-
folding. Information from Rockville, Md., shows
that the New-York 9th, Pennsylvania 1st, and
New-Hampshire Regiments, together with the
President's Mounted Guard and a part of Col.
Magruder's Battery, on Wednesday, moved from
that town. The 6th Massachusetts Regiment and
a company of artillery yesterday left the Relay
House; though their destination was not known
with accuracy, it was supposed that they were
going to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Caldwell and
Staff reached Greencastle yesterday. He is to
take command of the division which is to cross
the Potomac at Williamsport. Col. Keim com-
mands the division which moves through Hager-
town and Sharpsburg. The 4th Brigade has
reached a point three miles below Greencastle.
Gen. Patterson's headquarters are to be removed
to Hagerstown. The 4th Connecticut Regiment
has reached Chambersburg, and encamps six miles
below that place; the Wisconsin Regiment will
encamp with them. The 11th Pennsylvania Re-
giment has arrived at Chambersburg. Everything
indicates speedy and active movements.

Rumors of an intended advance of the Na-
tional troops from Alexandria upon Manassas
Junction continue to prevail; but those best
qualified to judge say that this will not at pre-
sent take place, though a feint may be made to
divert attention from Harper's Ferry. Our
Washington correspondent hints that the Capital
is not yet regarded by Gen. Scott as perfectly
secure.

The Rebel Virginians are at work endeavoring
to destroy Dam No. 4 on the Potomac. They
are mining it. Yesterday, heavy firing was
heard at Hagerstown from that point, and a
company of sharpshooters went from Boonsboro
to assist the Union men, if necessary. We have
not yet heard whether there has been any
skirmish or not.

An escaped prisoner states that the Rebels
at Fairfax Court-house number less than 700
poorly-armed men.

Gen. Lyon of Missouri has sent six companies
to the terminus of the South-west branch of the
Pacific Railroad, to protect it and the various
bridges along the route. The road and the line
of telegraph will be placed under the protection
of the National troops.

Our latest news states that the 6th Massa-
chusetts Regiment, referred to above, was cer-
tainly moving toward Harper's Ferry, from the
Relay House.

A report prevailed in Washington, last evening,
to the effect that yesterday morning Col. Stone
was engaged in driving back a Virginia force
which had crossed the river to Maryland at
Goose Creek, four miles from Edwards Ferry,
and thirty from Georgetown.

A late report from Alexandria says that the
rebels who retreated from Romney were re-
inforced and returned to the town, compelling
our troops to retire, leaving behind them several
stacks of muskets.
The latest reports from Fortress Monroe re-
duce the number of the killed in the recent

engagement to 12. Much indignation existed
with reference to the course of Gen. Pierce,
and it was said that two officers, one of them a
Lieutenant from Albany, had resigned in conse-
quence of it.

JACKSON STOKED OUT.

Mr. C. Fox Jackson, the eminently crafty and
unscrupulous "confederate" of Jeff. Davis, who
leaves Missouri as Governor, has been brought to his
kneelings by the open, fearless policy of Gen. Lyon
and Frank Blair. He has been shown that he can
no longer do the work of a traitor while claiming
the rights and immunities of a loyal citizen. Of
course, he throws off the mask, and, in a Proclama-
tion we publish this morning, calls on the People of
Missouri to stand by him in resisting the military
despotism at Washington, tells them that they owe
a higher allegiance to the State (that is to him)
than to the Federal Government, and calls out Fifty
Thousand Militia to expel the Unionists from the
State. In other words, Mr. Claiborne F. Jackson,
backed by his brother Secessionists in the State,
declares war on the Union, and will soon be in open
as he now is in secret league with Jeff. Davis & Co.
But the Unionists of Missouri are brave—they are
armed—they have good neighbors in Illinois, in
Iowa, and Kansas, and Mr. Fox Jackson will prob-
ably be over the Arkansas border within ninety
days. He employs a good many words to palliate
or beg his treason, but it is nevertheless transparent.

THE IMPENDING COMPROMISE.

The great peril of the Republic now imminent
is not so much a feeble, aimless, ineffective pro-
secution of the war for the Union, as a premature
and shameful peace, which shall render all the
perils and sacrifices already incurred of no avail.
We are assured that already secret agents of the
traitors are in Washington and this city, trying to
ensure leading Democrats into backstairs arrange-
ments for putting an end to the struggle by some
muddle that can be called a compromise. They
profess to desire a formal separation and a recogni-
tion of the independence of the rebel Confederacy;
but, as they know this will not be entertained, they
hint that perhaps a reconstruction which involved a
full guaranty of "the rights of the South" might not
prove inadmissible. In some quarters, it is vaguely
given out that the Crittenden proposition, guaran-
teeing the existence of Slavery in all present and
future territory South of 36° 30', would not be re-
jected without careful consideration. And from
another quarter we hear that President Davis
would be very happy to accommodate President
Lincoln with an armistice of sixty or ninety days,
to afford time for negotiations!

These various feelers all imply the same great
truth. The finances of the "Confederate States"
are in a condition of hopeless collapse. The new
and desperate expedient of making their Treasury
Notes a legal tender, and exchanging them for the
notes of all their banks, is simply a contrivance for
absorbing the specie of the New-Orleans banks, and
whatever other movable capital may remain in the
South, into the gulf of universal bankruptcy. The
"Confederate" armies are cowed if not disorgan-
ized. They dare not step on the soil of the loyal
States. They dare not attack Cairo, nor Pickens,
nor our lives in front of Alexandria and Arlington.

They dare not meet the Unionists in fair and open
battle. These rebel soldiers get no pay, and their
ranks require constant reinforcement by drafts and
conscriptations. Washington having become sour
grapes to their leaders, who are at their wit's end
for provisions, arms, and munitions, they would like
to improve their solemn circumstances in any possi-
ble manner—fighting being the resource that they
have least stomach for. Yet they may be driven
even to this.

There are a few primary truths that should be
borne steadily in mind—these, namely:

1. To enter into an armistice with the traitors
is in effect to acknowledge their independence.
An armistice between warring nations may be
proper; between a rightful government and a
wicked rebellion, its advantages must all ensure
to the latter. Equality is the implied basis of
every armistice.

2. The rebels are in a state of virtual famine,
from which an armistice would instantly relieve
them. They would sell their remaining Tobacco,
Sugar and Cotton, buying in return arms, ammu-
nition and breadstuffs. They would thus be en-
abled to resume hostilities with immensely in-
creased power of doing mischief.

3. Their Wheat crop is already ripe or ripen-
ing at the far South. Forty to sixty days hence,
they will be grinding new Corn and eating it.
They might then subvert a large army at half the
present cost.

4. They now pretend that they have 150,000
men under arms in Virginia. We do not believe
it; and it is morally certain that they cannot
concentrate 100,000 and hold them together
through a bare fortnight, for want of Tent,
Wagons, Provisions, &c. Their boasted num-
bers, then, if they had them, would avail little
against a large, compact, well-appointed, advancing
army.

5. Were a Union force of One Hundred
Thousand men, with artillery, cavalry, and am-
ple supplies, now ready to move from Wash-
ington on Richmond, it would not be necessary to
attack strongly-intrenched and fortified positions,
such as Manassas (as it is said to be or is to be).
Such positions might be safely turned or ob-
served, so long as it is morally certain that
a famine must compel their abandonment in
default of fresh and constant supplies; it may or
may not be the same after harvest.

—As to the coming project of Compromise,
which the assemblage of Congress three weeks
hence is certain to inaugurate, we ask that these
facts be maturely considered:

I. The moral effect of Gen. Jackson's decla-
ration dealing with Nullification in 1833 was greatly
impaired if not destroyed by the simultaneous
passage of the Compromise Tariff. To this day,
the ignorant Southern multitude believe that
Nullification compelled or "coerced" the repeal
of the Tariff of 1833.

II. There is no pretense that there is now any
law on the statute-book of the Union that at all
tresches on the rights of the Slave States. On
the contrary, the Territorial laws of last Winter
were such as they could read and did not com-
plain of. And the traitors were perfectly aware,
at the time they inaugurated Secession, that they
had the next Congress ready secured to
Slavery in either branch, had they chosen simply
to stay in the Union and behave themselves.

They bolted from the Union, just as they bolted
a year ago from the Democratic National Con-
vention, because they didn't want to have their
own way, choosing to be beaten and raise at
breeze over it. They wanted a grievance. If
they now force a new Compromise upon us, it

will not be because they think they need one,
but because they want to boast and enjoy the
prestige of backing down the North.

III. No matter what may be the terms of a new
Compromise or fix-up respecting Slavery in the
Territories, the naked fact that one is made the
essential condition of peace, will be trumpeted
through the South as the triumph of rebellion.
"They wouldn't give us this till we declared our
"independence," will be the cry; "but that
"brought them to book." If, then, it were but
the most insignificant and matter-of-course propo-
sition respecting Slavery in the Territories that
was insisted on as a condition of peace, we
should strenuously object to it. The objection to
submitting to a dictation of the policy of the Union
by rebellion, is fundamental and invincible.

Still, from the moment of the assemblage of
Congress, the Ben. Woods and Vallandigham of
the House will busy themselves with concocting
and promoting schemes of asserted Compromise,
with a view to paralyzing the energies of the
loyal States and strengthening the hands of the
rebels. If they succeed, rebellion will have been
consecrated as a successful mode of recovering
whatever was lost by a political defeat, and the
Spanish-American republics will have become the
patrons and precursors of our own future career.
Need we add that that career must tend rapidly
downward?

A BASIS OF DEBT.

Attention continues to be directed to the vast
quantities of bonds of the insurgent States which
are daily thrown on the market, as well as to their
ruinous depreciation; while the pensive public,
outside of stock circles, is wondering where the
deluge came from, as well as who can be brave
enough to invest in securities which prudent peo-
ple regard as utterly worthless. These bonds
were once evidences of value; they are now evi-
dences of debt; and though liable at all times to
sudden conversion from one to the other, yet
they have been made a banking basis on which
millions of people have relied for a currency.
Illinois, for instance, on the 1st of January last,
had 110 banks with a circulation of \$12,310,694,
to secure which \$13,510,911 of stocks were
pledged. The cheap bonds of the Slave States
were favorite securities with those who got up
banks when breaking would be found more pro-
fitable than keeping on. Hence the following
list of securities ought to be no surprise, as part
of the Illinois basis:

Missouri.....\$2,054,000 N. Carolina.....\$300,000
Tennessee.....3,221,000 S. Carolina.....100,000
Virginia.....1,284,000 Georgia.....300,000
Louisiana.....967,000 Kentucky.....60,000

This foots up \$9,057,000, about three-fourths
of the whole. At the time this enormous cir-
culation was afloat, these banks held only \$12,800
in specie—a perfect carnival of rag money.
Other Western States were carrying on the
currency business with an equal looseness. It
held up, with only occasional explosions, so long
as skies were bright; but when Rebellion be-
gan to darken the political horizon, the grand
crash came. Months ago we showed this re-
sult to be inevitable, and warned our friends
to stand firm under. Rebellion having shown
itself to be Repudiation, not even disguised, the
tumble in State bonds began, and the tumbling
is not over yet. The West being the great de-
pository of this stuff, it is mainly from that
quarter that the vast amounts come which are
daily thrown upon the market. The collapse
has been tremendous—more than one-half. Cur-
rency has depreciated in proportion, or even
more; so that on this \$9,000,000 of bank notes
afloat at the moment of explosion the holders
have lost \$4,500,000 at least. The currency
basis changed in a week from one of value to
one of mere debt. As a natural result exchange
on this city rose in Chicago to 50 per cent.
There came no end to the amount of bonds
forced on the market by this collapse. If the
amount occasions astonishment, it is even greater
at finding that there are buyers. It is possible
that foreigners are purchasing, as they have
invariably done in former panics; for it is a cu-
rious fact that as Americans lose confidence in
their own securities, and let go, foreigners stand
ready to absorb them. But Secession has de-
veloped so many new forms of villainy that even
the courage of foreigners may now be shaken.
Debt, as a banking basis, has been marked by
many disastrous explosions, but we have had
none so devastating as that of the present day.
In the whole amount of securities deposited in
Illinois there was less than \$300,000 of United
States stock.

COTTON IN NEW-JERSEY.

The farmers of Salem County, New-Jersey, are
at this moment undertaking to raise cotton—no
great number of acres, but still to raise cotton.
At the commencement of the Revolution, all that
region of New-Jersey raised cotton. Delaware
and Maryland did the same. No one then con-
sidered it an absurdity, though few will now
consider it otherwise. We revise the curious
fact that all that region grew cotton enough for
its own wants. So far ahead of Georgia was it
that in 1788 one of the largest growers in that
State wrote to Philadelphia for gins such as
were then in common use there. He writes:
"I will thankfully pay whatever the cost may
"be. I am told they make them that will clean
"from thirty to forty pounds of clear cotton
"per day, and upon a very simple construction."
Georgia nabobs looking for instruction in the art
of cotton-growing to the sand-pipers of New-
Jersey! How extensively this production went
in New-Jersey there are no means of ascertain-
ing. In 1785, Philadelphia exported twelve bags
to Liverpool, but in 1792 Jay's treaty with
England stipulated that no cotton should be im-
ported from America, so little headway had been
made in the culture; but the Senate refused to
ratify the prohibitory article. We may smile at
these attempts, whether past or present, at cot-
ton-growing in New-Jersey. Should the latter be
successful, the world will doubtless hear of them.
But there are really but few great indigenous
staples. Ohio raised 6,000,000 pounds of tobacco
in 1840, and nearly 11,000,000 in 1850, while in
1859 her crop amounted to 24,000 hogheads,
which commanded a third more money than the
same grades produced on the time-honored tobacco
fields of Maryland. New-Jersey has accom-
plished some wonders in her day, but the cotton
staple has probably slipped permanently from her
grasp.

ORVILLE H. BROWNING, the new U. S. Sen-
ator for Illinois, has long stood at the head of
the bar of that State, and was one of her promi-
nent Whigs under the old regime. He was re-
putedly a Whig candidate for Congress, but

always beaten by Wm. A. Richardson or Isaac
N. Morris, the district being decidedly Demo-
cratic; yet Mr. Browning's vote was always the
full strength of his party. He resides at Quincy,
and must be fully sixty years old. Probably no
appointment could have been more satisfactory
to the Republicans of Illinois.

MAJOR WINTHROP.

The painful rumor of the death of Major The-
odore Winthrop is confirmed by our dispatches
to-day. To the private grief brought by this
event upon a very large circle of friends we are
permitted only to allude; but it is entirely proper
to say of one who was as yet but little known
to the public that the country has lost in him
another young soldier who, had he lived, was
sure to have served her with unusual fervor and
ability. Mr. Winthrop by nature and by educa-
tion was endowed to a high degree with the
qualities which make the successful soldier.
Extensive travel in the wilderness, both in North
and South America, had made him a hardy
campaigner; the habit of facing danger, joined
to a natural fearlessness, gave him a presence of
mind and a coolness in peril, for the want of
which many a brave man has lost a battle; and
these qualities were backed by great energy
and persistency of purpose. His mental powers
fortified these moral traits, making altogether a
character which would undoubtedly have proved
their value in the life he had chosen, and chosen
from very deep convictions upon the principles
involved in the struggle.

Mr. Winthrop joined the 7th Regiment two
days before it was ordered to Washington. De-
termined to serve through the war, he sought
other duties rather than return with his Re-
giment, and was made Aid and Military Secretary
to Gen. Butler. The service he was on when he
fell mortally wounded was, we suppose, entirely
voluntary.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE GRAND ADVANCE.

GENERAL SCOTT NOT YET READY.

Rapid Progress of the Washington Defenses.

GENERAL DIX A MAJOR-GENERAL.

IMPROVED TONE OF ENGLAND.

SUPPLIES FOR REBEL TROOPS

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

STATE OF THINGS IN TENNESSEE.

A letter dated Nashville, Tenn., June 1, says:
"Things have sadly changed in Middle Tennessee
of late. The Union men are fairly muzzled since
their leaders have all bolted, with two or three ex-
ceptions. You cannot conceive the villainy, the lying,
the baseness used to induce loyal men, and ruin the
State forever. We have held several meetings lately,
but the result only convinced me of one thing: the
poor of the Southern States are unworthy of liberty.
We have mustered into the service about 19,000 troops
in various parts of the State, but generally near Nash-
ville. About 7,000 of these are armed, the balance
will have to fight with bricksbats and stones, for
our armory is empty, or nearly so. They tell false
stories about a quantity of arms bought by Gen. Zolli-
off at Montgomery, but that is all gas. The Southern Con-
federacy is as poor as Job, and we are ruined with her.
Gold and silver, like to under every stone, are
to be had. Ruin staring us in the face. Tell Seward
to keep up the blockade, and not let a single craft
of any kind enter any port or bay of the South, or even
come within ten miles of the coast. If he will do this
effectually, and stop our river intercourse, we are
whipped without bloodshed. Tell him to be firm and
cool, and that there must be no pause, no halting now.
Our situation is fearful; a general system of espionage
has been introduced.

"A Union man having said, 'We hope to vote the
State in the Union on Saturday,' a Secessionist re-
plied, 'If the Union men do this, their blood will be
on their own heads.' If you can but conquer Vir-
ginia, the contest will be short, for a change will then
come over the dreams of these mislins. I have pro-
vided my house with provisions for a year, so my
children—three of whom are in the Rebel army—
won't want in case I can raise money to come North;
and, as they are all Southern born, and, like my
brother Henry, are all Secessionists, they won't suffer
at the hands of their traitor brethren. It is trying to
think of commencing the voyage of life now at the
age of sixty, and to wonder every day which clings
around my forehead; but, rather than bow my gray
head to treason and traitors, I will starve alone by the
wayside, for if I can't get money to travel with, I will
come as far as Cincinnati on foot. We get no news
here until it is sifted and revised by our safety
Committee. Let us hope for provisions sent through
Nashville to Richmond. Tell Chase to plug up the
mouth of the Mississippi, for the present blockade is
laughed at, and they boast that there will arrive in
New-Orleans, in a day or two, from Cuba and else-
where, 150,000 stand of German rifles—a first instal-
ment of 25,000 having already arrived from Havana.
A few new Mike Powers had received pistols in
clothing-boxes."

REPUTATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Pickens issued an order on the 6th inst.,
peremptorily forbidding citizens of South Carolina
to pay their Northern debts, and warning
them against the consequences of this kind of
honesty, which is formally proclaimed illegal.

RECEPTION OF SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.

Notwithstanding the suspension of the mails,
Southern newspapers are regularly received in
Baltimore, and their contents show that their ex-
changes continue to reach them.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS FROM THE RELAY HOUSE.

The 6th Massachusetts Regiment and a com-
pany of artillery have left the Relay House, but
their destination is not known, although it is
thought that they will cooperate in the move-
ment upon Harper's Ferry.

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